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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President, Wm. H. TAFT.

For Vice President, JAMES SHERMAN.

For Governor, GEORGE L. SHELTON.

For Lieutenant Governor, M. R. HOPEWELL.

For Secretary of State, GEORGE C. JUNKIN.

For Auditor of Public Accounts, SILAS R. BARTON.

For State Treasurer, LAWSON G. BRIAN.

For State School Superintendent, E. C. BISHOP.

For Land Commissioner, EDWARD B. COWLES.

For Railway Commissioner, J. A. WILLIAMS.

For Congressman, J. F. BOYD.

For State Senator, JAMES A. FIALA.

For Representative 25th District, JOHN SWANSON.

For Representative 24th District, W. S. EVANS.

For County Attorney, C. J. GARLOW.

For Supervisors, GEORGE ROLLIN, Creston.

C. A. PETERSON, Walker.

GEO. H. WINSLOW, Columbus.

No man ever elected to office in Nebraska has an opportunity to make a record as did Attorney General Thompson. Instead of making a vigorous campaign against the Lumber Combine he has remained conspicuously inactive in the discharge of his official duties.

Over in the Eighteenth Senatorial District there is a warm contest on between E. L. King and William Schmidt. The former has hard work explaining why he attempted to carry water on one shoulder and beer on the other while serving as senator during the last session of the legislature.

The desperate effort now being made to defeat Judge Boyd for congress by the liberal use of money will fail. The time has passed in an agricultural district when money can influence republicans to vote for a democrat at the polls. The fact that Latta's primary campaign was evidently won through the power of the check book does not mean that the almighty dollar will win out over the man November 3rd. The primary campaign for the Democratic nomination was a political family affair, and Mr. Latta was successful, not for any superior ability or moral worth, but for the sole reason that he had more money than his opponent, Mr. Howard, and was not averse to using it in gratifying his political ambition. Now its different. Mr. Latta must secure Republican votes, and Republican votes are not for sale.

The attempt on the part of the Lumber Combine organs to bolster up the record of Attorney General Thompson by calling attention to the little things he has done, cannot cover up or detract attention from the fact that he has made no effort to throttle a combine that taxes every man who buys a foot of lumber an unjust price. The flimsy attempt to apologize for the Attorney General's neglect of duty by setting up the claim that the railroads are responsible sounds silly to a man of ordinary sense. The man who has occasion to erect a house, barn or use lumber for any other purpose cannot be fooled into voting for Mr. Thompson by such rot. The railroads have enough to answer for without being held responsible for the shortcomings and neglect of duty of the Attorney General. A vote for Thompson is a vote to approve the greediest combine that ever had the public by the throat.

SPEAKING OF ISSUES.

UNCLE SAM'S POLITICAL STORAGE



—From the Philadelphia Press.

TRUE PROPHETS AND FALSE.

HOW TO TEST THEM.

"I will not deny that there may be prophets to-day, but the trouble is to tell the true prophets from the false ones. The Bible says that false prophets will rise. It tells us how to distinguish the false from the true. It says: 'By their fruits ye shall know them.'—William J. Bryan's Speech at Baltimore, Jan. 20, 1900.

BRYAN PROPHECIES.

"TARIFF WILL CRUSH THE FARMER."

1892, Free Trade.

"Thus in every State, so far as these statistics have been collected, the proportion of home-owning farmers is decreasing and that of tenant farmers is increasing. This means but one thing: it means a land of landlords and tenants, and backed by the history of every nation that has gone down, I say to you that no people can continue a free people under a free government when the great majority of its citizens are tenants of a small minority."—William J. Bryan; speech on the protective tariff in the National House of Representatives, March 16, 1892.

THE ANSWERS.

The Answer in 1908.

The answer is found in the prevailing good prices for grain, corn, hogs, cattle, hay and all the products of the farm, together with the fact that since the date of Candidate Bryan's "crushing" speech, Western farm lands have doubled in value, and thousands of "tenant" farmers of that date have become prosperous home-owners, tilling their own land in peace, happiness and plenty. Under the National Irrigation Act, and the Republican conservation movement, the West is soon to be the intense agricultural and horticultural producing area of the United States.

"GOLD STANDARD WILL DESTROY HOMES."

1896, Free Coinage—16 to 1.

"I reply that, if protection has slain its thousands, the gold standard has slain its tens of thousands."—William J. Bryan; speech at Democratic National Convention, July, 1896.

"The Democratic party has begun a war of extermination against the gold standard. We ask no quarter; we give no quarter. We shall prosecute our warfare until there is not an American citizen who dares to advocate the gold standard. You ask why? We reply that the gold standard is a conspiracy against the human race, and that we do not more join in it than we would an army to destroy our homes and to destroy our families."—William J. Bryan; speech at Albany, N. Y., August, 1894.

The Answer in 1908.

The gold standard has "slain" no one, nor did it write the "future in blood," nor did it destroy our homes nor foreclose the farm mortgage, nor did it close the district school; on the contrary, it has proved the sound and solid foundation of widespread prosperity, leading to individual progress and happiness, aided in paying off the farm mortgage and expanding the country's educational facilities. It has brought such prosperity to our country as was never known before. Americans are the happiest and most prosperous people on earth to-day.

"NO MORE FOURTH OF JULY."

1900, Imperialism!

"The fight this year will be to carry out the sentiment of that song we have so often repeated: 'My Country, 'tis of Thee.' If we lose our children and our children's children will not succeed to the spirit of that song, and celebrations of the Fourth of July will pass away, for the spirit of Empire will be upon us."—William J. Bryan; speech to the Bryan Home Guards, Lincoln, Neb., July, 1900.

The Answer in 1908.

Do you know of any spot in the United States where the spirit of 1776 is dead and forgotten and the Fourth of July a meaningless date on the calendar? On the other hand the humblest citizen is growing prouder of his American citizenship and the spirit of 1776 is permeating the entire body politic.

"ROOSEVELT THE SPIRIT OF WAR."

1904, Anti-Roosevelt.

"I would rather go down to eternal oblivion than be instrumental in the election of Roosevelt."—William J. Bryan, Oct. 17, 1904, while touring Indiana.

"The surrender of the present President (Roosevelt) to corporate influences furnishes an excellent proof of the wisdom of Judge Parker in making the statement he has. But President Roosevelt stands for militarism. . . . The present occupant of the White House (Roosevelt) represents in an aggravated form the warlike spirit, as contrasted with the pacific policy that has heretofore characterized our nation."—William J. Bryan, in a speech at Springfield, Mo., Sept. 1, 1904, where he accused President Roosevelt of surrendering to the corporations and holding "bloody, brutal and barbarous" sentiments.

The Answer in 1908.

President Roosevelt, instead of representing the "spirit of war," stands before the world the greatest exemplar of international peace in his generation. History will in full season award him the titles he has justly won, and the greatest of these will be "The Peacemaker." In spite of Candidate Bryan's assault upon him in 1904. Under President Roosevelt's policies the United States has taken its place in the front rank of world powers. Taft is committed to continuing these policies.

"GOVERNMENT MUST OWN RAILWAYS."

1906, Government Ownership of Railways.

"I have already reached the conclusion that railroads partake so much of the nature of a monopoly that they must ultimately become public property, and be managed by public officials in the interest of the whole community."—William J. Bryan; Home-coming speech at New York City, August, 1906.

The Answer in 1908.

The broad meaning of Candidate Bryan's remarks on this subject is that railway regulation by statute law is impossible, and that "government ownership" is the only remedy for transportation abuses. The enactment of the Federal Rate Law has totally disproved the claims of Candidate Bryan and vividly displayed his unsound reasoning on great public questions.

It was hoped that when Mr. Bryan published a list of his campaign contributions he would go behind the returns and account for that \$15,000 turned over to Tom Allen and Jim Dahlman in 1904. There is a growing suspicion that Tom and Jim appropriated the "wad" to their own use without giving Berge the benefit of the predatory donation.

For a state that has been counted sure for Bryan, Nebraska Democrats appear to be very much worried over the outcome. The tour of the Peerless through the state begging for votes is an indication that the National Committee considers Nebraska in the doubtful list.

Bryan made the most noise but Taft got the crowds in the south Platte country.

All the members of the Columbus Bryan Club are for Bryan, Shallenberger and the national and state platforms of the Democratic party. They endorse every plank in the two platforms. If there is one plank more than any other in the platforms that they are in favor of its guarantee of bank deposits. Suppose, for instance, that on November 3rd the Democrats should elect a majority of the next legislature, and that legislature passed a law guaranteeing deposits in state banks, would the members of the Bryan club, who have money on deposit in the three national banks of Columbus, withdraw their deposits and place them in the only state bank of the city? If the members of the club practice what they are now preaching to farmers who have money in the banks of the city they would do this very thing—withdraw their deposits from the national banks and deposit them in the state bank. The agitation of the question of a law guaranteeing bank deposits has had a tendency to injure the banking business in some parts of the country, but election will soon be over and the noise now raised by the political agitator of fresh ideas will soon pass away.

Mr. Bryan and the gentlemen who are talking for him on the stump in Nebraska are attempting to prejudice people in the agricultural districts against Mr. Taft on account of his family connections. It is not contended that the father of Judge Taft was really a bad man. The principal objection to the father of the Taft boys is that he managed to save enough money to give all his children a college education. The elder Taft was not what is now termed a wealthy man, and when he died he left only a small amount to be divided among his heirs. As the friend of Lincoln and Grant, he left a legacy to his sons more precious than gold—an honored name. For more than two hundred years the Taft family has been prominent in local affairs in and around Boston, but were never prominent in national affairs until the father of the presidential candidate entered Grant's cabinet. Like Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley and Grant, Taft came from the common people, and the fact that his father was able to give his son a college education is more to his credit than to his discredit.

The visit of Mr. Bryan to Columbus and his brief address in the public park did not create the enthusiasm anticipated by the local leaders of the Democratic party. Mr. Bryan was not greeted by cheering thousands; there was no rush to grasp The Peerless by the hand or touch the hem of his garment as he passed along; no sea of upturned faces was visible as he mounted the rostrum to deliver his little talk. The meeting was a frost, and no one showed it more than Bryan. His speech lacked the ring and earnestness of other years. He spoke like a man who had lost all hope of election and expected to be defeated.

The Attorney General should not lose sight of the fact that he is under obligations, not only to the people of Nebraska, but the Republican party that elected him, to prosecute the Lumber Combine, and it was up to him to get busy as soon as the Supreme Court reversed the decision of Referee Post.

A DANGEROUS MEASURE.

Mr. Bryan advocated dangerous and vicious measures, in past campaigns, but the most dangerous and vicious of any that has ever been proposed by him is the proposing that the state or nation shall undertake to guarantee all deposits made in banks, and taxing banks for that purpose. It looks good enough on the face of it, barring the possible injustice of taxing one man to guarantee another's debts, and the probability that such a law brought before the United States supreme court would not stand the test of its constitutionality. Behind the face of the proposition is the danger, in the fact that the very fact that deposits were guaranteed would place in the hands of the banks the power to inflate the circulating medium without restraint, in unlimited amounts. Say you go to the bank to borrow \$5,000. You are good security, the banker thinks, for that amount, and he tells you he hasn't got the currency to spare, but that you can give him your note for the amount, and he will give you certificates of deposit for \$5,000. You know that deposits are good, because they are guaranteed by the state. So you take your certificate and buy a piece of land, and the man from whom you bought takes them in payment because they are guaranteed by the state. And the performance is repeated when the next man goes to the bank to borrow money, and the same performance is going on in all the banks of state or nation. And when Wall street gets into a frenzy of speculation, and runs are started on New York banks, western banks will be compelled to stand behind them as they have never been compelled to stand before. This scheme out-Bryans Mr. Bryan and his sacred ratio, and the unbridled cord between wheat and silver.—York Republican.

GENERAL PROSPERITY.

What a wonderfully big army of men, women and children General Prosperity is commanding this year and what wonderful complaints many of the army are making against imaginary ills. The writer stood for two hours on the principal streets of Kansas City Tuesday night, and saw what he sees in Atchison every day; well fed, well clothed, happy faced people of all ages. Go to Effingham, Nor- tonville, DeKalb, Downs—any place where the people are gathered for some special reason—and you see the same sight, the wonderful army of General Prosperity. Sixteen years ago this fall Kansas farmers had splendid crops of all kinds. In western Kansas the best wheat brought 35 to 40 cents a bushel, while corn sold for 15 cents a bushel. Now wheat is selling around a dollar a bushel, while corn raises absolutely refuse to contract their crop at 50 cents a bushel.

Seventeen years ago, in Ohio and Pennsylvania, the day farm laborer who received a dollar a day for his work was doing extra well. The writer knows of a big, strong man, who contracted to make rails at 75 cents a hundred. He cut down his own trees, chopped them up in rail lengths and split out the rails all for 75 cents a hundred and it took an extra good rail splitter to make a hundred rails a day. Sixteen years ago an Atchison man worked all summer on a farm at \$11.25 a month, and he made an average farm hand. Seventeen years ago this fall he taught school for two months at \$20 a month and four months in the winter at \$40 a month.

Following the panic of 1893 the writer knew of a mortgagee who was foreclosed on 4,000 head of horses and colts at Rocky Ford, Colo., simply because the owner could not raise enough money to pay the interest. In 1896 western Kansas land, which could be bought for \$50 and \$100 a quarter section, has been selling in the last few years for from \$1,000 to \$3,000 a quarter section. The writer could have bought dozens of quarter sections in Western county at \$50 per quarter, but like the fellows who were selling, he didn't have enough extra cash to pay for an acre.

In 1887 the bank deposits of Kansas amounted to \$9,000,000. In 1908 the deposits are \$83,000,000, and, by the time the 1908 corn crop is marketed, they will increase another \$1,000,000.

You cannot hire men to work in Kansas. Atchison planing mills are all wanting more men. The contractors on Atchison's new high school building cannot find stone masons. Farmers are allowing hundreds of bushels to fall to the ground because apple pickers cannot be secured, and the demand for corn-huskers in a few weeks will drown all other demands.

Still, the country is being abused. People are dissatisfied. Politicians are howling about the trusts and the money power, which are throttling the nation. Railroads are being abused, yet they have submitted to a 2-cent passenger fare. How much better have the trusts fared than Kansas farmers. Is it not a fact that the success of the United States consists in keeping her working men busy and at good wages? Raise the average workman's wages from \$2 to \$3 a day, and the extra dollar will immediately be put in circulation. He and his family will wear better clothes, will eat a better grade of meat and more of it, will attend the theater, and other places of amusement often, and will donate more freely to charity. Reduce his wages and the groceryman, the butcher, the dry goods and clothing man, the amusement man and charity institutions will suffer.

There is nothing in Bryan's war slogan. "Shall the people rule?"—Atchison Globe.

A SORRY TIME FOR BRYAN.

Our democratic friends make much complaint as to President Roosevelt entering the present campaign and set up the claim that as president he should keep out. The talk they put up might sound better if one did not know as to the democratic acts and talks which directly affected Roosevelt and made it almost necessary for him to take the part in the campaign he has. He would have been justified in going further and taking the stump for Taft, which was feared he would, but he had no intention of doing that. Interested in having his progressive policies continued by his party he threw his influence to Taft and against such fellows as Cannon and Foraker and Knox and he was not wrong in so doing, although the democrats would have liked to see one of that corporation bank nominated. Roosevelt did no more than was right and privilege and in fact, his duty, but at once the democrats began to abuse him and talked about federal office holders taking part in the campaign at the dictation of the president to select his successor, when in fact nothing of the

kind was done. At the Denver national democratic convention Chairman Clayton made an attack upon Roosevelt. When the campaign opened Bryan set up the claim that he was the natural heir to the Roosevelt policies and also went far enough to charge Roosevelt with having stolen his ideas. Roosevelt was dragged into the campaign not alone by Bryan, but by his big mouthed supporters like Haskell and when Roosevelt remonstrated, after silence was no longer proper, Bryan sent him a long telegram, not giving it to the press for publication, as he always does. Roosevelt came back at Bryan and it was a sorry time for Bryan who howled worse than ever, for he got a bad one. The democrats forced the president into the campaign by their abuse and misrepresentation and then when he defended himself and fought back the howl was set up that the president should not enter into a campaign. And they were afraid Roosevelt was going to take the stump; but he says he will not and had no such intentions.—Schuyler Free Lance.



JOHN SWANSON.

Candidate for State Representative, is one of the leading farmers of Platte county, and is a resident of Walker township. Like many of our citizens he came to Platte county a poor man, and by good management, thrift and energy has accumulated a competency. He has served as a member of the County Board of Supervisors and made a creditable record. A man of John Swanson's character could be depended upon, if elected, to vote right on all questions in which the tax-payers are interested.

EFFICIENT STATE OFFICER.

The good record made by Secretary of State Junkin when he was a member of the legislature has been enhanced by subsequent service in the office of secretary of state. His work on some of the most important boards created by law, including the assessment and equalization board, has made it easy for his friends to recommend him for re-election.

As a supplement to house roll No. 110, known as the "Junkin Act," which was introduced by the present secretary of state and passed at the 29th session of the legislature, and under which the grain and lumber trusts were prosecuted and put out of business, Mr. Junkin and his assistants prepared senate file No. 358 which was introduced by the senate judiciary committee of the 30th session and became a law. This has proved to be one of the best revenue measures for the collection of fees on the statute books. Under this provision the income of the office of the secretary of state has been increased from \$22,463.10 for the biennium ending November 30, 1906, to \$41,990.30 to date and will reach approximately \$50,000.00 for the two years ending November 1908. This law provides that all corporations, associations and consolidations, domestic and foreign, shall file their articles in this department under a schedule of fees based on the authorized capital stock, and increased from ten cents per \$1,000.00, under the old law to an average of 50 cents per \$1,000.00 under the new act. Under the old law foreign corporations were permitted to come into the state in competition with domestic or home corporations, without paying a fee or license tax of any kind. Now they are required to comply with this law and pay the same fee as a domestic company.

In addition to the above the department of state prepared a motor vehicle bill which was passed at the last session of the legislature, and requires all owners of motor vehicles within the state to register the same with this department annually instead of only once as provided by the old law. The registrations under this act have grown from 1,033 in January 1st, 1907 to 3,700 at the present date, and as every license issued means \$1.00 to the general fund of the treasury it shows an increase of \$3,700.00 per year over the provisions of the old law. If the registrations continue to increase as they have in the past year the state will soon receive a very substantial income from this source.

These are some of the acts of the last republican legislature for the relief of the tax payers and the present secretary of state is receiving his share of the credit for the introduction of these measures.—State Journal of Sept. 22nd.

Congressman Boyd's Record for First Session of Sixtieth Congress.

Length of a session.....138 days
Boyd attended.....37 days
Boyd absent.....101 days
(which was a general session on July 1st.)

Introduced forty-three bills, of which twenty-three were enacted into law.

Secured \$127,000 in appropriations for the district.

Aided in securing more than 500 increases of pensions.

Aided in securing more than 150 new pensions.

Voted for every measure before Congress approved by Roosevelt, except that he voted for two battleships instead of four, and he voted against every measure disapproved by Roosevelt.

Among the reform measures he voted for are the Child Labor Law (Cong. Rec. 6034), Employers' Liability Law (Cong. Rec. 4439), Pure Food (Cong. Rec. 6212), bill enlarging Interstate Commerce Com. control of railroads and other corporations (Cong. Rec. 3651), bill restricting railways (Cong. Rec. 4987), bill for publicity of campaign contributions (Cong. Rec. 6767), bills of special interest to his district on waterways, Indian affairs, agricultural appropriations and the measures of reform in Roosevelt's special messages (Cong. Rec. 4325 to 4336, 4552, 4563, etc., etc.), and his votes to appeal from Cannon's arbitrary rulings (Cong. Rec. 2103, etc.).

LATTA SHOULD BE DEFEATED.

Chairman Stephens boasts about the record made by Mr. Latta in the last legislature. Let us see how he voted on reform bills wanted by the common people.

He voted against the Child Labor Law, house roll 9.

He voted against the Direct Primary Law, house roll 405.

His was the only vote against the Pure Food Law, senate file 64.

He refused to vote on a bill to prevent railroads going into the Federal courts and enjoining the state from collecting taxes, senate file 87.

He refused to vote on a bill to prevent discrimination, senate file 34.

Mr. Latta was pledged by his party platform to favor every one of these needed reforms. If a state senator violates the pledges of his platform, in his state legislature, what would that state senator do in congress?

Voters are requested to verify this record by comparing it with the official report of the secretary of the senate. Go to your court house, or to any lawyer, and ask to see the senate journal of the last session of the Nebraska legislature.—Edgar Howard.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as amended, is submitted to the voters of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3rd, A. D. 1908:

A JOINT RESOLUTION to amend Sections two (2), four (4), five (5), six (6) and thirteen (13) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to Judicial Powers.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. (Amendment proposed.) That Section two (2) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 2. (Supreme court, judges, jurisdiction.) The Supreme court, judges, shall consist of seven (7) judges; and a majority of all elected and qualified judges shall be necessary to constitute a quorum or pronounce a decision. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction in all cases relating to the revenue, civil cases in which the state is a party, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

Section 2. (Amendment proposed.) That Section four (4) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 4. (Supreme court, judges, election, term, residence.) The judges of the Supreme Court, whose term of office expires by the election of the state at large; and their terms of office, except as hereinafter provided, shall be for the term of six years; and each judge shall hold his office for the period of six years; and that at the general election to be held in the year 1913, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and that at the general election to be held in the year 1913, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years. Provided that the member of the Supreme Court whose term of office expires in January, 1914, shall be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court during that term until the next general election; and the other two shall hold their office until their successors shall be elected at the general election held in 1914, and have qualified.

Section 5. (Amendment proposed.) That Section five (5) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 5. (Supreme court, judges, election, term, chief justice.) That at the general election to be held in the year 1913, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and that at the general election to be held in the year 1913, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years. Provided that the member of the Supreme Court whose term of office expires in January, 1914, shall be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court during that term until the next general election; and the other two shall hold their office until their successors shall be elected at the general election held in 1914, and have qualified.

Section 6. (Amendment proposed.) That Section six (6) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 6. (Chief Justice.) The Chief Justice shall serve as such during all the term for which he was elected. He shall preside at all terms of the Supreme Court, and in his absence the judges present shall select one of their number to preside temporarily.

Section 7. (Amendment proposed.) That Section thirteen (13) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 13. (Judges, salaries.) That judges of the Supreme Court shall receive a salary of \$4,500, and the Judges of the District Court shall each receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum, payable quarterly.

Approved April 9, 1907.

Geo. C. Junkin, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as passed by the Thirtieth session of the legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment is submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1908.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska, Done at Lincoln, this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-third, and of the Ninety-second.

GEO. C. JUNKIN, Secretary of State.